

Solution 1: Hard Margin Classifier

(a) The dataset is linearly separable. A hard margin SVM is suitable as a solution.

- The safety margin γ should be as large as possible subject to the constraint equations:

$$y^{(i)} \left(\langle \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \rangle + \theta_0 \right) \geq 1$$

We can derive graphically that the separating hyperplane lies between the points $(4, 1)^T$ and $(6, 1)^T$. The maximum margin is achieved when the hyperplane lies exactly between these two points, with a value of $\gamma = 1$.

- The norm of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ can be calculated as :

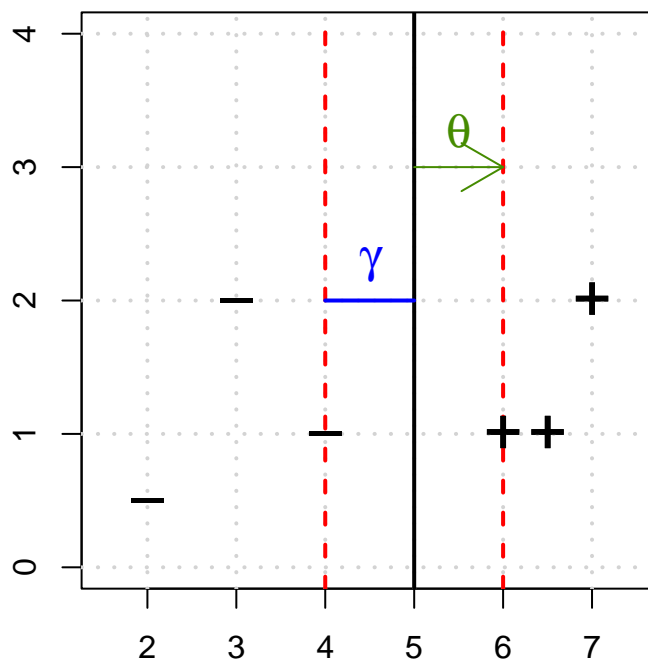
$$\|\boldsymbol{\theta}\| = \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

- By inspection, the separating hyperplane equation is given by:

$$x_1 = 5$$

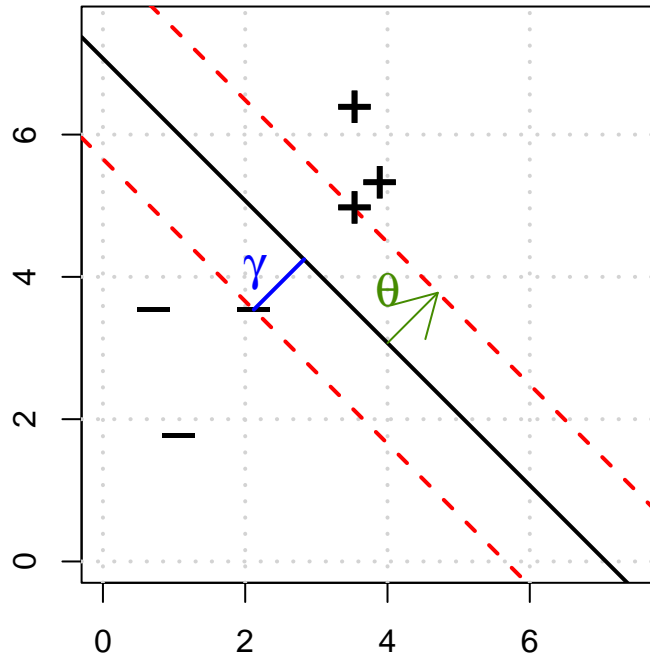
Using the formula $\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \mathbf{x} + \theta_0 = 0$, we obtain that $\theta_1 = 1$, $\theta_2 = 0$ and $\theta_0 = -5$

- The support vectors are the ones that determine the margins, in this case: $(4, 1)^T$ and $(6, 1)^T$



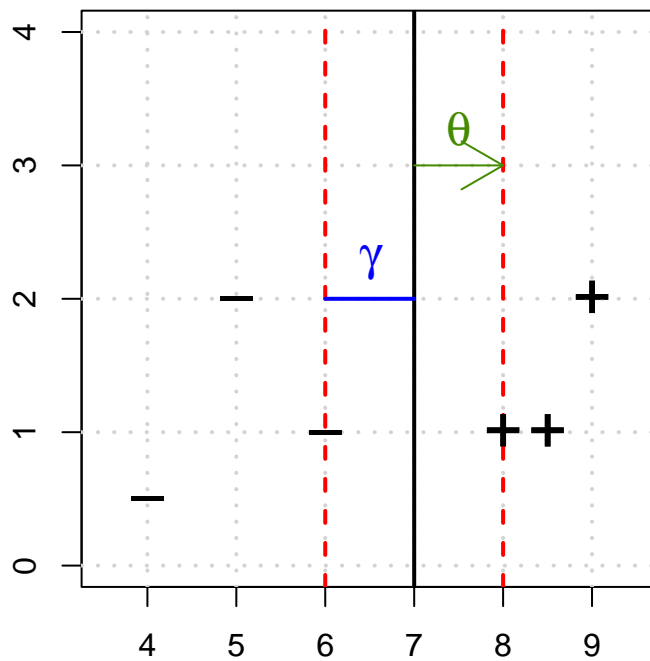
(b) Let's see what happens to the points calculated in (a) if we apply some changes to the problem.

- If the points are rotated 45 degrees counterclockwise, the problem now looks like this:



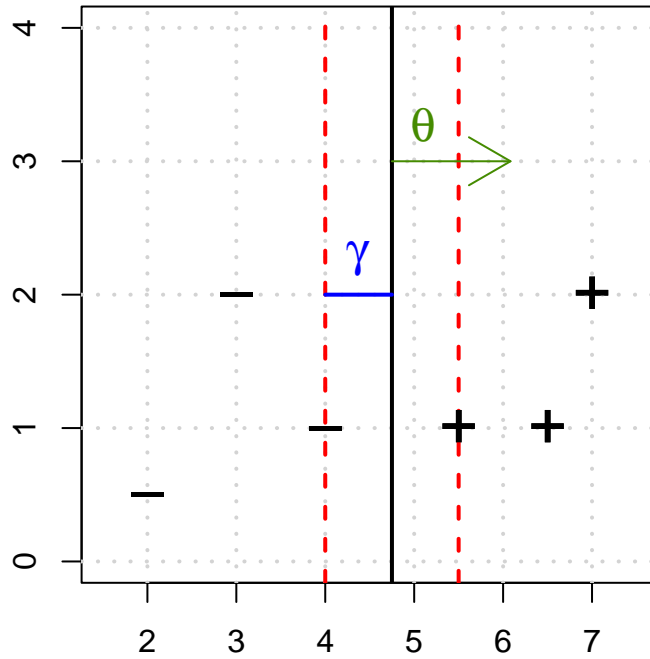
The safety margin γ and thus the norm of θ remain the same. However, the direction of θ changed because of the rotation. The support vectors are still the same as before, but rotated.

- We are now gonna shift all points by 2 to the right:



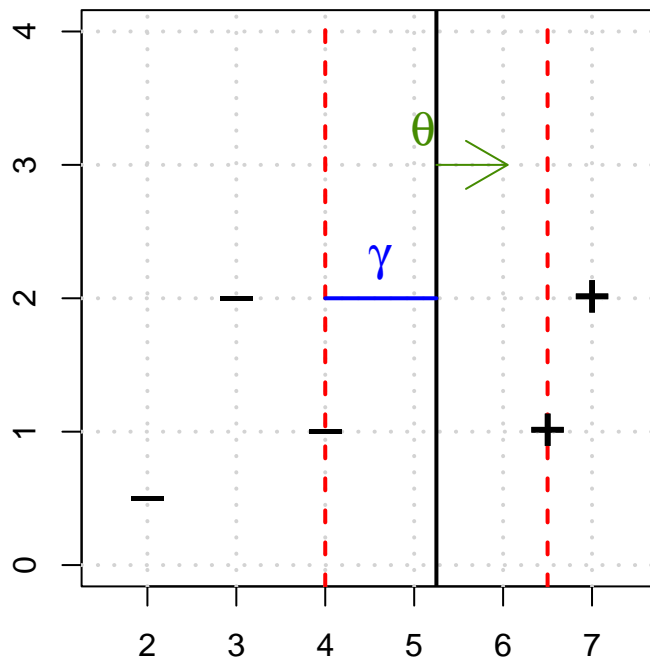
All magnitudes remain the same with the exception of θ_0 , which is now -7 . The support vectors are now shifted by 2 to the right.

- If one SV moves closer to the bound $(6, 1) \rightarrow (5.5, 1)$:



The margin γ is now smaller, and thus $\|\theta\|$ is bigger. The direction of θ and θ_0 remain the same. The support vectors are now $(4, 1)^T$ and $(5.5, 1)^T$.

- If we remove a support vector such as $(6, 1)^T$:



The margin γ increases, and thus $\|\theta\|$ will decrease. The direction of θ remains the same but θ_0 changes. The new Support vectors are $(4, 1)^T$ and $(6.5, 1)^T$.

Summarizing the four cases in one table:

γ	$\ \boldsymbol{\theta}\ $	$\boldsymbol{\theta}$	θ_0	SV
1	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1)^T$	-5	Rotation $((4, 1)^T, (6, 1)^T)$
1	1	$(1, 0)^T$	-7	$(6, 1)^T, (8, 1)^T$
0.75	1.25	$(1.25, 0)^T$	-4.75	$(4, 1)^T, (6, 1)^T$
1.25	0.75	$(0.75, 0)^T$	-5.25	$(4, 1)^T, (6.5, 1)^T$